DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

VOL. V.

calculation would still leave in the State

about sixty-nine thousand - | 69.000] --

blacks, of whom one-half may reasonably be

estimated as capable of field labor; and there

were, by estimation, of slaves between the

ages of ten and sixty, at least 200,000, of

which two-thirds may be employed in the

field. And in our last editorial, we said there

was a further source of labor in "40,000

white women capable of labor." This re-

mark of ours has been seized upon by the

demagogue as a slur upon poor women. So

far from being a slur, it is a compliment,-

The women of North Carolina, and the intel-

lectual and refined women no less than others,

esteem it a matter of pride to be able to labor.

In almost all cases they are their own house-

wives, most all of them labor with the needle.

and very many in the towns and country,

wives and daughters, are engaged in their

hours of employment in those occupations

which contribute to the family support. Not

only among the poorer classes, but also among

those better to do in the world, the wives and

daughters follow the plough, handle the hoe

and perform many other duties on the farms;

and these are not engaged in menial occupa-

tions but in legitimate labors-by which

neither the virtue, honor, breeding nor repu-

tation of those so engaged are at all deprecia-

ted, save when they are taken in hand-by un-

scrupulous knaves, who make them topics of

discussion for purposes of demagogueism .-

We repeat the observation heretofore made,

that "40 000 women capable of labor," and

actually in the habit of labor in the field, is

a legitimate addition to our other resources.

making in the whole, upon our estimation, a

working class for farming purposes still among

us untouched by military service, of 250,000.

And to these are yet again to be added the

many disabled men who have been returned

as unfit for nield service, but who would make

A few other observations will show in still

stronger light the exaggerations of those

clamors about agricultural labor. We un-

derstand there are in North Carolina about

12,000 bonded exempt farmer who have obli-

gated themselves to furnish to the government

1,500 pounds of bacon and 1,500 pounds of

beef each, or in the. whole 36 millions of

pounds of meat. If we have 40,000 North

Carolina soldiers in Virginia, and allow each

man two pounds of meat a day, the bonded

exempts, if they will fulfill their obligations,

will support all our men for a year and half,

in fresh and salt meat. Recur to the tithes

collected last year, and those com ming in on

assessment this year -and the demonstration

is complete, that no lack of food exists .-

which we have access, we find exempted 668

millers. In 1850 there were only 873 millers

in the State, including all ages. It is fair to

presume that there are still left that number,

since it is known that the low exempting

millers has added largely to the number -

fet a huge outery would make us all believe

that the "grinders are about to cease because

they are few," and that we shall have no

In conclusion, we would say to the Conser-

vative, which helps to keep the hue and cry

on the subject, that the soldiers are needed-

the government feels the stress upon it -and

these constant croakings, beside the evil

effect they have on the cause, hurt the very

interests they are intended to serve. The

panies created of a scarcity of food, induces

men to hold back what they could spare;

and then the next thing is the impressing

agent. It is time for influential newspapers

to reflect how much the responsibility of these

Persons remitting money to this office, will

please address their letters to A. M. Gorman

& Co., and not to either of the Editors indi-

vidually. Delay in attention to orders will

thus be obviated, and other inconveniences

prevented. Some letters addressed to one of

the Elitors individually, have failed to come

to hand. . Be sure and address all letters for

We give to-day the Message of President

Davis in full. We have to defer our com-

ments upon this admirable State paper until

In the case of Wm. B. Harrison, a warden

of the poor, the Supreme Court decided he

was a State officer, and therefore exempt from

military duty in the army. But in the same

ble to military duty who is not a State officer?

I have t he h or to acknowledge the receipt of

Fifty-five dollars and thirty-three cents, from the

Soldiers' Aid Society at Mount Pleasant, Cabar-

rus county, N. C., forwarded by M:s. M. H. An-

thony, for the benefit of the sick and wounded

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 8,

Raleish N. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

H. G. LEIGH,

Surgeon in charg

For the Confederate.

this office to A. M. Gorman & Co.

another issue.

a jailor is not exempt.

soldiers in my chargo.

obnoxious measures lies at their door.

bread to eat in the land.

Look again: In the imperfect reports to

Providence has blessed us with abundance.

excellent overseers.

TRI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period

THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN, untouched. In 1860 there were 30,597 free EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, NOYEMBER 11, 1864;

The burden of the daily song throughout the land is, how to get along with as few men es possible in the army, and how to keep as many as possible out of it. At present the cry is against the retention of the detailed men who are farmers, on the plea that their crops of this year are standing in the field, and it is important to "previde for the army and the country bread and meat for the next year." The bread and meat question has become a phobia; and men are running mad upon it. Now we no more desire than do other people, that there should be a failure or even a limited supply of food for the use of man. We do not eat a great deal, but we like to know that we have it to eat if we are ever blessed with an appetite to enjoy it And we certainly have as much interest in obtaining food cheap, as any other men: and this cannot be done if it is scarce. Besides. we have ordinary sympathies, and we are quite as loth as those who make louder professions, to see our neighbors and fellow-citizens called into the service to the detriment of their home interests.

But we are perfectly satisfied, and have been from the commencement of this war, that our national policy has been a mistaken one. In the very beginning-before the Committee on military affairs which sat in the Supreme court room, we advocated the enlistment of all troops for the war-their permanent organization, and measures for the supply of their deficiences as such should happen. We were convinced, and have been ever since, that time, in one sense, was our enemy that our policy was the rapid formation of large armies to fall aboard of the enemy in sufficient force to annihilate him, and make victories decisive. We thought it apparent that this course of offensive warfare on our part was the true alternative. This policy was not allowed to prevail. All the while, the home influences have been brought to bear to limit the supply of soldiers; and the result has been, that our men have been sent to the field in detail-our armies have been obliged to confront very heavy odds, and when valor and indomitable energy, directed by superior skill, which last has not been of common occurrence, have gained the day, paucity of numbers, the overtaxation of the few, and the want of a fresh reserve, have invariably forbidden the prosecution of victory to complete decisiveness. Not withstanding this palpable desideratum, the same home influence prevails to keep down the numbers in the army, while at every turning point are to be seen men of abundant health and vigor for the field-whose usefulness at home could readily be spared.

There is no calculating what would have been the effect if, possessing a force sufficient, we had been able to capture McClellan and his army in the fights around Richmond; Hooker and his at Chancellorsville; or Barnside and his at Fredericksburg. We had abundant material to have done either or all, if the portion of it retained in ease and uselossness at home, had been efficiently called

This cry now about "bread and meat," is an exaggerated apprehension. We repeat the expression of our conviction, that the laber of the country for agricultural purposes has not been touched in any such degree as to inspire alarm. So far as the detailed farmers may have left their crops outstanding, there is not a neighborhood where there is not sufficient force left to gather them in, provided the associated effort of the neighbors will be joined for this purpose. Not only so, but we venture the assertion, that in no neighborhood need such lands to go uncultivated for the next year, if the neighbors will lend a little surplus industry to look after the inters ests of these who have been called to be their defenders.

A friend has kindly furnished us the statisties of population in 1860. In this year theré were three hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and twelve white males-311,812and (319,677) three hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven white females. Of these, 143,725 are between the ages of fifteen and fifty. From these are to be deducted 118,000 which have been enlisted, and there is still left 25,725 between those ages untouched; to which is to be added the increase since 1860 of 6 per cent., [a moderate estimate on the first figures, 143,725]making 8,625, or in the aggregate, 34,348.

Of the 118,000 enlisted men, we give onefourth as farmers, and three fourths as agricultural laboring men-which is an estimate that the most exacting alarmist on the labor question cannot complain of. This will give of these two classes to the army 51,000. Estimating at 14 per cent. increase on 1850. there were about ninety thousand farmers in the State in 1860, and about thirty thousand laborers -- from whom are to be deducted 51,-000, allowed to have been enlisted-which

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

From Gen. Hood's Army. Our Macen and Augusta exchanges received yesterday, say it was currently reported at Macon on Saturday that General Hood had captured Franklin and Columbia, Tenn. The news was from a Captain of his army, who had just returned from North Alabama. Ne other particulars were received. Columbia is the county seat of Maury county, Tenn. It is situated on the south bank of Duck river, about

Franklin is the county seat of Williamson county, Tenn. It is situated on the South side of the Harpeth river, about eighteen miles South of Nashville. Before the war the population numbered about one thousand.

forty two miles South West of Nashville. Be-

fore the war it had a population of about three

They also say that dispatches received from Tuscumbia the 4th, indicate that the army was near that place on the 4th. Gen. Hood's headwarters were then at that point. We have nothing to indicate what future movements will take place.

The Montgomery Mail of Sunday thus speaks

We have conversed with a Confederate Surgeon fust down from Griffin, and a scout just from the Army of Tennessee. From the former we learn that Sherman has

returned to Atlanta with four corps, which with the garrison left at that point, make a total of five corps in and about the city. Another authority states that Hoed is at Tuscumbia, that he is confronted by Thomas,

and that there are prospects of an engagement. Fresh levies have recently been sent to Middle Tennessee, swelling the Yankee force to forty thousand, which enabled Sherman to leave Thomas in charge. If these reports be true, we may expect an

early advance upon Augusta or Maçon. There is a rumor of a fight between some of the Georgia State troops and a portion of Schofield's corps, near Stone Mountain, on the 3d inst. It is also reported that a raid is en route for Athens. Of these, however, we cannot possibly have any definite intelligence. The Macon Confederacy of the 8th says every thing appears to be quiet about Atlanta Three

prisoners were captured by our scouts the other day near the city. The prisoners report that the garrison has been largely reinforced from Chattanooga.

The News.

We find but little news in our exchanges yesterday. The Richmond and Petersburg papers of Wednesday due by yesterday's mail, failed to come to hand. The Richmond papers of Tuesday say the War Department received no official dispatches from any grarter, the day previous. Some heavy firing occurred Sunday night and Monday, from our batteries against the Dutch Gap.

The Petersburg Express of Tuesday reports heavy picket firing along the lines around that city, on Sunday and Monday nights; cause not ascertained, but supposed to proceed from both lines to prevent a surprise and capture in the dense fog which prevailed. Grant is making no preparations for winter quarters inside his lines. Whether he intends wintering in his trenches, at Suffolk, Norfolk or in Richmond, as he said last summer, remains to

The latest advices from the United States, we find in extracts from northern papers of the 5th. The Tallehassee, the Chickamauga, and the Olustee, three Confederate " Pirates," as the Yankees call them, are keeping the denizens of old Abe's dominions in a great ferment. Accounts of the capture and destruction of Yankee crafts are given daily.

The Yankee papers of the 5th again say that Price has been defeated at Newtonia; but the report is doubtless bogus, merely gotten up for electionesring purposes. A grand political row occurred in Baltimore on the 4th. This is but the beginning. We shall hear of plenty of these from this time hence.

The results of the election for President, published yesterday, would seem to indicate that "little Mac" has made a good run, if he has not beaten the cld Ape. We shall probably have still later advices before going to press. If so, they will be found under our Telegraph head.

The Action of the Bermuda Authorities in THE CASE OF THE CAPTORS OF THE STEAMER ROA-

The Bermuda papers comment very coverely upon the course of the Colonial authorities towards the regularly commissioned officers of the Confederate prize steamer Roancke, Captain Brain and his officers and men having been arrested at St. Georges, and compelled to spend three nights in a British jail, on a charge admitted to be untenable, and bail refused. This course has been pursued at the instigation and demand of the Fideral authorities. It appears that Captain Brain, after capturing the steamer could not carry her into Wilmington, and had to burn her and land her passengers at case it is held that a jailor is not a public of ficer, though claimed for exemption by the General Assembly. The case of a jailor, therefore, depends upon the question whether the State Legislature can exempt any one liaain Brain's commission was produced, and his ble to military duty who is not a State officer?

As the question was not before the Court, it was not decided; but the intimation was that a jailor is not exempt.

LEX.

Bir. Mallery were proved by Mr. Fry. The

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. NAVY DEPARTMENT. Richmond, May 26, 1864.,

Acting Master John C. Brain, Confederate States -Navy, Richmond, Virginia:

Sir : You will herewith receive an appointment of Acting Master in the Navy, and will preceed to Wilmington and there make the necessary arrangements to capture upon the Federal steamer Roancke, or the await them .- EDS. CONFEDERATE.

steamers Morning or Evening Star, all of which vestels are on a line running between New York and Havana.

In case you succeed in capturing either of the above steamers you will bring flor and the prisoners of war into a Confederate port. The strictest regard for the rights of neutrals and neutral property must be observed, and discipline and subordination preserved among officers and men under your command,

as a matter of security and success.

You are authorized to appoint three acting masters' mates and three acting third assistant engineers, reporting their names to the Department as early as practicable, and you will also report your proceedings under this

I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy. If the prisoners cannot be sent into the Confederacy you will parole them, taking their parole in writing, embracing the rank, grade, name and age, and taking their pledge not to serve against the Confederate States during the war, unless regularly exchanged.
S. R. Mallony, Secretary.
Mr. Richard Darrell, on the part of the at-

torney general, then withdrew the charge, and the secused were released.

The Murder of Six Confederate Soldiers at St. Louis.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION.

Several paragraphs have been published from the latest Yankee papers, announcing the intention to shoot six Confederate soldiers in retaliation for six Yankees who were killed during General Price's expedition The murder took place at St. Louis on the 1st instant. Confederates were elected from the prisoners in the Grabot Street prison, but one of them proving to have been a teamster, his name was stricken from the death "oll and that of George F. Bunch, of the Third Missouri cavalry, was substituted. The men were not informed of their fate, until the day of execution. The St. Louis Democrat gives the fol-

lowing details of their murders: At about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the six men were taken from the priplaced in a covered wagon, and es to the place of execution by a detachment of the Tenth Kansas, followed by a number of other soldiers, and by a few citizens. Fort No. 4, a short distance south of Lafayette Park, was selected as the place of execution and to that point the procession marched

without music. On the west side of the fort six posts had been set in the ground, each with a scapattached, and each tied with a strip of white cotton cloth, afterwards used in bandaging the eyes of the prisoners. Fifty-four men were selected as the executioners, forty-four of them belonging to the Tenth Kausas and ten to the Ferty first Missouri. Thirty-six of these composed the front firing party, eighteen being reserved in case they should not do

the work effectually.

About three o'clock the prisoners arrived on the ground and sat down, attached to the posts. They all appeared to be more or less affected, but, considering the circumstances, remained remarkably firm. Farther Ward and Rev. Mr. McKim spoke to the men in their last moments, exhorting them to put their trust in God. The row of posts ranged north and south, and at the first on the north was Asa V. Ladd, on his left was George Nichols, next Harvey H. Blackburn, George T. Bunch, Charles W. Minniken and James W. Gates. Ladd and Blackborn sat with perfect calmness, with their eves fixed on the ground, and did not speak. Nichels gave no sign of emotion at first, but sat with seeming indifference, scraping the ground with his beel .-He asked one of the surgeons if there was any hope of a postponement, and being assured that there was none, he looked more serious, and frequently ejaculated, "Lord, have mercy on my poor soui !" Again he sald : "O, to think of the news that will go to father and meth-

After the reading of the sentence by Colonel Heinrichs, Minnikin expressed a desire to say a few words. He said:

"Soldiers, and all you who hear me, take warning from me. I have been a Confederate soldier four years and have served my country faithfully. I am now to be shot for what other men have done, that I had no hand in, and know nothing about. I never was a guerrilla, and I am sorry to be shot for what I had nothing to do with, and what I am not guilty of. When I took a prisoner I always treated him kindly, and never harmed a man after he surrendered. I hope God will take me to his bosem when I am dead. O Lord be with me,"

While the sergeant was bandaging his eyes, Minniken said - "Sergeant, I don't blame you. I hope we will all meet in Heaven .-Boys, when you kill me, kill me dead."

The eyes of all being bandaged, they bade each other farewell. "Good bye, George," said one; Farewell, Nicholas," said another; and two or three then said, "Boys, farewell to you all; the Lord have mercy on our poor SOU S.

The firing party was about ten paces off. Some of the Kansas men appeared to be reluctant to fire upon the prisoners, but Captain Jones told them it was their duty; that they should have no hesitation, as these men had taken the life of many a Union man who was as innocent as themselves.

At the word, thirty-six soldiers fired simultaneously, the discharge sounding like a single explosion. The aim of every man was true. One or two of the victims groaned, and Blackburn cried out. "Oh, kill me quick !" In five minutes they were all dead, their heads falling to one side, and their bodies swinging around to the sides of the posts, and being kept from falling by the pinions on they arms. Five of them were shot through the heart, and the sixth received three balls in his breast, dying almost instantly.

The above was intended to be inserted in vesterday's Confederate, to which atrockies we called attention is an ed torial paragraph, but it was crowded out by telegraphic news. It makes the blood run cold to read of such outrageous conduct by our enemies. The vangeance of heaven and of an incensed people

VOL 1-No. 246.

DOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be primptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.

Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.

Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.

Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.

Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.

Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.

Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.

Capt J. N. McDowell, Raleigh,

Lenda, Markey, Salem.

R. Murray & Co., Wilmington.

Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.

Mr. J. A. J. Askow, Colerain.

Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN, Raleigh, N. O., Oct. 31, 1864.—dlm

LMANACS! ALMANACS!!

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE. FARTERS AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, PRICE PER HUNDRED

SINGLE COPIES. BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE. QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following

one bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed.
Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarbore', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxbore', Asheville, Pittsbore'. Lovisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and

at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately. I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

uly 8-140-tf D. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECT-fully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensung Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864.

WANTED. WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C. GEO. A. SMITH. -Oct 19-d18t

TTENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth fer some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the

WM. L. LOVE, Hendersonville, N. C.

MANTED, -

AN OVERSEER .- To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year, d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

OST, OR MISLAID. A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFIcate for \$600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co. nev 7-d8t T. F. SCOTT.

ARGESALE OF HOUSEHOLD JAND KITCHEN FURNITURE. On THURSDAY next NOVEMBER 10TH, in

front of our Sales Room, commencing at 10 o'-Cane bottom Chairs, I Robking Chair, I Sofa, I Marble Slab Wash Stand,

Walnut Bureau with glass,

1 Folding Dining Table,

1 Brussels Carpet,

1 Wool do., Hair,
Cotton and Shuck
Mattrasses, 1 Feather Bed
and bedding, 2 Cottage bedsteads.
1 pr Heavy bed blankets, 1 Cooking Stove.

omplete, 2 Safes in good order, 1 Wash bowl and Pitcher, Crockery Ware, Tin Ware, &c.; 1 set Silver plated Castors, Lot of Wooden Ware, Tubs, Pails, &c., tegether with many other articles too numerous to mention. Also, will be added to the sale 10 or 15 Sacks Dry Virginia Salt, CREECH & LITCH ORD, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

TONFEDERATE AX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts berein named will not be received at the times heretofore adver ised, but will be received at the following times, viz: Swift Creek District, Monday, Dec. 18, '64 Tuesday, " 19, " Wednesday, 20, " Panther Branch do Barney Jones' do Buckhorn & New Hill do Thursday, White Oak & Beaver Cr'k, Friday,
Saturday,

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised. RUFUS H. PAGE,

Lost or Stolen-\$250 Reward. () N FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE

Railroad Depot, a small black vil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is noped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.

nov 10-d6t

PECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Fzison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chicfly on Conf. derate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

CONFEDERATE

JOB WOLK of every description will be specified at this Office with dispatch, and so needly oun be done in the Southern Confide

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction ON THURSDAY THE IDEM DAY OF NOVEM ber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Austice for case, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend.

J. ADDERTON,

Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15. TILLSBORO', N. C., MILITA-THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this

PEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

VASONIC THE GRANC LODGE of P. an North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Ledges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,

Baleich Get 17 1964

Baleigh, Oct. 17, 1864.

S T O L E N ... SEWARD. STOLEN from me on the care between Goldeboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night,
30th ult., a fine Spencer's Riffe (a seven repetter.)
The riffe had a cross mark cut across the breech
I will pay the above reward to any person who
will deliver the said riffe to the Editor of the
Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Faikland.
I will also pay \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

WM. J. FOREMAN,
octlldtf.
Faikland, F.

CUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Velume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, \$12,50; No. I, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have aiready ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. B. RAVEN,

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1964.—dtf Agent.

FXCHANGE WANTED.

Wanted to exchange for the coming year, an excellent HOUSE AND LOT in Warrent n, N. C. for one in Kaleigh. Apply to HECK, BRODIE & CO. November 1st, 1814.-d6t*

UCTION SALES.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, Nine likely NEGROLS, as follows:

6 Likely Young Negro Men, 1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864—eod4t
City Dailies copy cod4t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILI-The first Session of this Institution will com-

mence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st Janurry, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address MAJ. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution. Address as above.

Valuable Property for Sale. Valuable Property for Sale.

If AVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT Of LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred asres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and
Confederate money
For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAML ROWLAND.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE

The subscriber respectfully announces bimself a DOORKEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.

October 26, 1864.—dtd

RENT, A LARGE PLANTATION IN BOWAN

I will rent upon liberal terms my PLANTATION. lying ten miles west of Salisbury, known as the DR. JOHN FOARD PLACE. There is ou the place a convenient and comfort-

able Dwelling, nine Negro Houses, a spacious Barn, four Tobacco Barns, and all other necessary out buildings; and the Plantation is one of the best improved farms in the Western part of the State. Immediate possession of all the lands and a portion of the buildings will be given on the day of contract, if desired, and full possession of the whole premises will be given on the first of January next, perhaps sooner.
For terms and further particulars, address,

Nov. 3. 1861.-d5t Confed rate, Raleigh, insert five times and send bill to Salisbury Watchman Office.

DLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY. MILL BROOK, the residence of the late Gen.

John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bid ter, in the town of Warrenton, on

Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains abou 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or othe to procure a good home for next year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian for John H. Hawkins. nov 9, 1864-dtdec3

DERSONS wishing to subscribe to. the " Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," cun find subscription lists at the Anction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of COM.

the City.

letter of instructions were as follows:

MESSAGE

PRESIDENT DAVIS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America :

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session, early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequalled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while readering the full meed of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognise the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In northwestern Louisiana, a large and well appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of onethird of its numbers, a large part of its military trains and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity, of which many have availed themselves, of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations .-Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory, Nearly the whole of northern and western Mississippi, of northern Alabama, and of western Tennessee are again in our possession; and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy, the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination. we have still greater cause for devout gratitude to Divine Power. In southwestern Virginia, successive armies which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of eastern Tengessee reconquered by our troops. In northern Virginia extensive districts formerly occupied by the enemy are now free from their presence. In the lower Valley, their general, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation. has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills, granaries, and homesteads, and destroying the tood, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful noncombatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture the town of

Petersburg. The army of Gen. Sherman, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been mable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who, in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this

war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy .-Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the inflaence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that it the campuign against Richmoud had resulted in success instead of failure; if the valor of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing e mid have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops. or in the unquenchable spirit of its people.-The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your pro-

ceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth, so patent to us, must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points, on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can acomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mcbile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and extensive drain of blood and treasure which must continue, until he shall discover that no peace is attainable, unless based upon the recognition of our indefeasable rights.

Before leaving this subject it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies es-sentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to preduce, by devastation, famine among the peo-

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of bumanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the Republican portion of the American centinent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to ensure the prolongation of hostili-

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Gov-ernment; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother-country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co-equal States united by Federal compact. It has ever been considered the preper function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging whether in point of fact the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretentions by force of arms. and, if not, by recognition of the resisting party, to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts. and as an implied assurance that belief is en. tertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulous, whether intentional or not, is thus implied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore. The disregard of this just, humane and

Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable, from the fact that authentic expression had long since been given by the Governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years siece the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg its own conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by these powers, no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of Her Britannic Majesty's Government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. The denial of our right under these circumstances is so obviously unjust, and discriminate so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious, by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their turther intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage. We seek no favor, we wish no intervention, we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country, and we feel justified in asserting, that without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain, in the fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that the opinion was sincerely entertained; but the experience of two years of unequalled caraage shows that it was erroneous, and that the result was the reverse of what the British Ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, a policy just to us, a policy diverging from an unvarying course of concession to all the demands of our enemies, is still within the power of Her Majesty's Government, and would, it is fair to presume, be productive of consequences the opposite of those which have unfortunately followed its whole course of conduct from the commencement of the war to the present time: In a word, peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition or that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a share in the meral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacri-

ficed during its progress. The renewed instances in which foreign powers have given us just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public interest, and we must reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure redress.

FINANCES.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant re-

sources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were \$415.191,550; which sum added to the balance of \$308.282,722, that remained in the treasury on the 1st of April last, forms a total of \$723,474,272 Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, \$342,560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been \$272,378,505, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st October, 1864, of \$108,-

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1864, was \$1,147,970,208, of which \$539.340,000 were funded debt bearing interest, \$283,880,140 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by about twenty-one and a half millions ef dollars, than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on the first of last month, may be fairly considered to have been \$1,126,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the first of April to the 1st October, was \$97,650,780, being rather more than \$16,000,000 per manth, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid ballance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but six pence per

There is one item of the public debt net included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our seldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fix-

ed for the payment of the bonds. The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1864, amount to \$438,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of the former appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1865, a balance of \$467,-416,504. It would, therefore, seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of propriations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st of July next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances, results from the depreciation of the treasury notes which seems justly to be attributed by the Secratary to two causes, redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which, remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these : 1st. That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. 2d. That ne issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. 3d. That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war shall be set apart specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount until it shall have been reduced to \$150,000,000; and, 4th. The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after return of peace, as shall be suffi cient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The details of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be fairly presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendations of the report for the remal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality in the burthen of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation on capital, and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation. of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the Treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing Treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical questions for legislation. which, if wisely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burthens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The returns of the Produce Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed, that the Treasury Agency in the trans-Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made to some extent for increasing the compensation of woblic officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support; perhaps not more so anywhere than in Richmond, and enquiry, with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professious is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universily recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of I in servitude, or should his emancipation be held

government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph eperators, workmen in mines, prefessors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nar distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible te replace those within the conscript age by men older and less capable of active field sara vices. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemptions from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facili-. ty for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the ready means of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal ob-

structions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws. A general militia law is needful in the iaterest of the public detence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absense of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no lenger to be suffered to

impede defensive measures. The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in . many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation hitherto often made is again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as seriously to impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approxi mating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legis ation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations

should be deemed paramount. The Seceetary's recommendation on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines, are commended to your favor -The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need com-

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizeus has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our pirt, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all prerext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each government is hereafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is boped that but few days will clapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellowcitizeus whose fortitude in captivity illustra tes the national character as fully as did their

valor in actual conflict. EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contem. plated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves and imposed on the government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their cuployment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was antic pated, and further provision is required to render # efficacious. But my present pa pose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as proparty, and therefore as

the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods, in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching, and packing trains is needful, so that even in this limited employment, length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions in which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal? In this aspect the suggestions made for legislative action with a relation of person predominates so far as to renview to add to the numbers and efficiency of der it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be contigued and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation. rather than to impress his labor for short terms, and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property, in all cases where the slave might be recaptured, after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the Government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained

out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the premise of such service; and, if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freedman the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service. The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past fatthful service; and a double motive for readous discharge of duty would thus he offered to those discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the Government, their freedem, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his dis-charge, after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servi-tude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as pioneer and engineer laborer; and, in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their mas-ters. The one is justifiable if necessary, the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices, of which they are now guilty, been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of strocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was de nounced as having "excited domestic insurrec-

tion among us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro, who has merely been trained to labor, and as a laborer the white man, accustomed from his youth to the use of fire-arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Wheth-er our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or to be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invaders' system of police, for the kind relation previously subsisting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only. If the subject involved ne other consideration than the mere right of property, the sacrifices heretefore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and politital question which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniainterest. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of our republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citi-zens, and ocludes the fulfilment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in

Comparing the results of our own experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition If the recommendation above made, for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated, shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would orm a more valuable reserve force, in case of urgency, than th ree-fold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special

service for which they are now employed.

General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Post-master General are appended, and give ample in-formation relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consider

MEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peace-ful solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But, while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and, by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the government of our enemies have too often and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace, except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled. Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this fast-growing conviction shall have taken firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to ne-gotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impossible, unless de-sired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dcar for their purchase. Whenever shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiations can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the Government to which is confided the treaty-making power can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish so desirable

In the hope that the day will soon be reached. when, under Divine favor, these State may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develope the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then esolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8th, 1864.

TIO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for ASSISTANT DOOR KEEPER of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand wade entirely use less; and I have a family and four little children

depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

Nov 10-4t*

ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. Tenasure, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern Election.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10 .- A gentleman who went to the front to-day to put a lady through the lines under flag of truce, was informed by Yankee officers that all the States so far as heard from had gone for Lincoln.

Lincoln's majority in Baltimore was supposed to be afteen thousand; in Boston six thousand. New York city gave thirty-eight thousand majority for McClellan, New York State gave seven thousand majority for Lincoln.

Congress Proceedings.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10 .- In the Senate, a bill was introduced as a war measure extending schedule prices for the army to all citizens of the Confederate States, under heavy penalties. Referred to Committee on Judiciary. After a seeret session adjourned.

In the House, the special order was the resolu tions relative to the employment of negroes in the army. Mr. Chambers of Mississippi spoke an hour and a half in opposition to the policy. Mr. Foote ebtained the floor and the House went intosecret session.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10 .- New York papers 8th contain a telegram from Louisville dated the 6th, which says Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it. Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position.

The Democrat contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Union commandant, who is reported to have de:troyed all Transports and gunboats near that place to. prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels. Correspondents of the Journal say eight steamboats loaded with Government stores were burned

Col. Sam. Medary died at Columbus on the 7th. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says the reports are repeated that Hood's army crossed the Tennessee under the pressure of his soldiers, who threatened to desert unless led towards the fertile fields of Tennessee.

A Telegram from Chicago reports the arrest in that city of several rebels charged with complicity in the designs against the frontier cities; among then Col. Ledger and Grunfel, of the Police, captured at a house near Chicago two hundred stands of arms. Two cart loads of revolvers.

The democratic committee at Chicago has is: sued an address which affirms that the whole affair is a trick of the Republicans for placing the polls under military control on election day.

Sheridan and a portion of his staff were poisoned by eating cheese, but recovered under medical treatment.

Gold 243. A Washington telegram of the 7th says, A. letter from an officer at Chattanooga of the 1st says, Hood with a large portion of his army has crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, for the invasion of Middle Tennessee. Gross' brigade passed here to-day on the road to Athens to head him off. Sherman is pursuing, Gross flanking, with Thomas ahead. A large amount of govern-

tured by the rebels at Johnsonsville. The New York Times of the 5th bas a telegram from Boston, annonucing the arrival at that port of the Kearsage from St. Thomas. The surgeon and eight of the crew of the Florida were captured by the steamer Wachusett in the bay of San Salvador, October 7. Fifty-eight of the crew and twelve officers of the Florida were captured with-

ment stores and considerable artillery were cap-

The Times contains a report of Seward's speech at Auburn on Monday. He says the war must continue until we or the enemy give up the conflict. He wants no armistice—no cessation of hostilities—no negotiations with rebels in arms-He characterizes the democrats as a pusilianimous factious minority of the North.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of the late Ep-WARD THOMAS TALLEY are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Hospital No. 7, (Fair Ground,) THIS (Friday) MORNING, at halfpast 8 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

Died, in battle, near Petersburg, on the 27th of October, 1864, JOHN EATON BURWELL, of Co. E 12th Va. Regt., in the 27th year of his age. The decessed was a native of Mecklenburg, Va., but being a resident of Petersburg at the outbreak of the war, he volunteered in the "Rifles" of that city. He participated in most of the great battles which have drenched her soil in the best blood of her sons, and rendered the name of Virginia historic, bearing himself in them all with noble gallantry. By the protection of that kind. Providence into whose hands he committed the keeping of his soul and body, he escaped an-scathed up to the fated day

"When death laid bim low, With his back to the field, and his face to the foe; But he left in battle no blot on his name, And looked proudly to heaven from the death bed

For nearly twelve months before the ruthless shafts of death pierced his noble breast, he sought and found that, blessed "peace which passeth all understanding," and died in the sweet hope of a brighter, better home beyond the skies. Let us, then, draw sweet comfort from this bappy assurance, and whi ist the dark clouds of sorrow overnang our heavy hearts, let the blessed hope of meeting him again in heaven, illume the night of grief like a bright rainbow gilding the gloom of s rising storm. Seft sigh the winds of beaven e'er the cherished spot where sleep the hallowed ashes

of the Christian warrior. Kittrell's Springs, Nov. 10, 1864.

New Advertisements. DLUESTONE! BLUESTONE 200 LBS. Bluestone, just received on consign ment and for sale by CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Auction and Commission Merchants. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NOUTH CAROLINA. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1864! SPECIAL ORDERS, }

II. The Second Class of the Guard for Home Defence called into the field by Special Orders, No. 137, must be forwarded to Goldsboro' by their respective Battalion Commanders with all possi-

By order of Gov. VANCE:

B. C. GATLIN, Adjutant Gen'l. nov 11-dlt A SSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER

TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the pext Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of its duties if elected.

J. A. GRANT, nov 11 cod5t*

Of Northampton.